



Vol. 46, NO. 24 Published in the interest of Fort Huachuca personnel and their families June 15, 2000

## Scout reports

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website:  
huachuca-www.army.mil/PAO/index.htm

### Pool hours extended

Based on customer feedback, the Directorate of Morale, Welfare and Recreation in conjunction with Sierra Vista Parks and Leisure Services extended the hours of operation for Irwin Pool to accommodate those wishing to use the pool after duty hours.

Irwin Pool is now open until 7 p.m., Mondays Tuesdays and Thursdays. The eastern end of the pool is open for lap swimming and other family activities.

### Celebrate Army's birthday

The public is invited to help Fort Huachuca celebrate the Army's 225th Birthday, Friday.

Military static displays are available for viewing in Veterans' Memorial Park beginning at 5 p.m. The celebration continues with a parade of military units and veterans organizations down Fry Boulevard at 7 p.m.

The parade will end in Veterans' Memorial Park at approximately 7:30 p.m. A concert by the 36th Army band after the parade adds to the festivities.

Included in the events at Veterans' Memorial Park will be booths, military displays, a cake cutting ceremony and comments by Maj. Gen. John D. Thomas, Jr., commanding general, USAIC&FH.

### Bloodmobile arrives

RWBAHC will sponsor the bloodmobile from the American Red Cross 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Monday. Walk-ins are welcome but reservations are recommended by calling 1-800-448-3543.

Each day thousands of people depend on the generous donations of others. Come and help make a difference.

## OCS expanding to produce more officers

By Jim Caldwell

TRADOC News Service

FORT BENNING, Ga. — The Army's only Officer Candidate School is expanding to create more officers.

A third company will be added to the 3rd Battalion, OCS, 11th Infantry Regiment

June 8 and begin training four days later. With the addition, OCS will be able to train about 1,050 officers a year, according to the OCS commander, Lt. Col. Dave Osborne.

"I'm told we're looking at a significant officer shortage this year," Osborne said. "OCS won't be able to make up the shortfall of officers in one year. But

being called on to produce officers that can't be commissioned through West Point and the Reserve Officer Training Program is nothing new in the history of the OCS program. Osborne said during the Vietnam War, a company of officers, about 135 soldiers, was commissioned each week. For World War II, officer candidate schools produced 67,000 second lieutenants.

OCS is the only Army school which can boast of having a former President of the United States helping to train its students.

Each class makes at least one trip to Plains, Ga., to attend Sunday School taught by President Jimmy Carter. Candidates' families are also allowed to go along.

Carter participates as part of the Army

core values taught to the future officers.

"The response I get from the candidates is absolutely phenomenal," Osborne said. "President Carter ties his life experiences to the values and how religious values are the core of our country, and he ties them to our everyday life."

After the service, Carter talks to candidates and their families, and poses for pictures with them.

The official name of the Benning school is Branch Immaterial Officer Candidate Course, but tradition rules and it is still called OCS. At one time there were as many as 13 officer candidate schools, almost one for every military occupational

specialty. In 1976 they all were incorporated into the 14-week school at Fort Benning.

"One myth is that our school is all infantry, but it's not," Osborne said. "We train officers for the 16 branches."

About 75 percent of officer candidates come from the active Army, as did Osborne who was a corporal before he entered OCS in 1982.

The rest are college graduates who enlist for OCS. These candidates must first complete enlisted basic combat training before entering an OCS class.

When training begins, the candidates

*People say there's a lot of stress at OCS, but the stress is the best type. That's because you put stress on yourself to meet the standards. The people who come to OCS are goal-oriented and motivated to succeed.*

Lt. Col. Dave Osborne

See OCS, Page 7

### How soldiers can apply for OCS

Here are the procedures for enlisted soldiers and warrant officers to apply for commissioning through Officer Candidate School.

— Be 18-30 years old. The top age may be waived as long as an individual can be commissioned before the 35th birthday.

— Have at least 90 college credit hours.

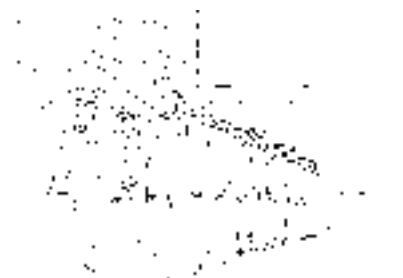
— Have a SAT score of at least 850, or 19 on the ACT.

— Put together the application with a letter of recommendation from the chain of command.

— Include three letters of recommendation from individuals outside the chain of command.

— Meet a local board of officers. If more than one applicant, they are ranked in order of merit. Applications are forward to The Army Personnel Command.

— Five times a year a board of PERSCOM officers convenes to consider OCS applications. Individuals who are selected are notified two months before entering an OCS class.



## ACAP sponsors TROA presentation on civilian careers

ACAP release

The Fort Huachuca Army Career and Alumni Program is again this year sponsoring a presentation by The Retired Officers Association entitled "Marketing Yourself for a Second Career."

The presentation is free and open to officers and senior noncommissioned officers and their spouses. The presentation will be conducted by retired Col. Dick Crampton, Deputy Director, Officer Placement Services, TROA.

Crampton presents a 2-1/2 hour lecture on the realities of competition in the civilian job market, the perceptions that civilian em-

ployers have of military personnel, a plan for the job search, tips for shortening the resume (to include how employers read the resume), networking, preparing for and conducting a successful interview, salary and benefit packages, and how to handle rejection.

Crampton doesn't promise instant job search success but guarantees each person who attends the lecture will profit from the knowledge gained and be ready to move in the right direction toward a second career.

The lecture will be at Cochise Theater on Wednesday from 1 to 3:30 p.m. For information, call Angela Baker at 533-7314.

# The Scout's Chaplain

## Fix your eyes on God

*By Chap. (Capt.) Ira Houck  
11th MI Bde. Chaplain*

Not everything that is aimed at is hit. This is a true saying and worthy of all to be remembered. In the late 1960s America set her sights on the race in space and targeted the moon. The first mission was a success, “one small step for man, a giant leap for mankind.”

In 1995 the hit movie Apollo 13 opened in theaters across America. The movie dramatized the heroic exploits of three astronauts who were almost lost in space. On day six of the ill-fated mission of Apollo 13, the astronauts needed to make a critical decision. They had to correct their course or they would never return to Earth.

They aimed for the moon but accidents happened, things went wrong and

suddenly they found themselves missing the mark and losing sight of the end point.

I am reminded of the many young soldiers that meet with chaplains for pastoral care and counseling. When life becomes clouded with many concerns and if we are not worshipping God, we too, lose sight of our goals. The result is increased worry, anxiety and stress. Life becomes even more difficult. We must make a decision and adjust our course, get back on track and return to God.

The Church calls turning around, “repentance.” Repentance literally means “changing the mind.” It is turning around in behavior and asking God for forgiveness. Forgiveness leads to re-

**See God Page 13**

# Internet access available for education and training only

*By Joan Kraak  
Computer Specialist*

At the Education Center, we have computers with Internet access available for training and education only. There are several rules posted that you need to read and follow in order to use these computers.

- Use is limited to education and training purposes only.
- Use of these systems is first come, first serve
- It is prohibited to use the computer to view pornographic materials or to send, post, or display offensive, abusive, slanderous, vulgar, or defamatory messages, text, graphics, or images.
- All diskettes/CD-ROMs must be scanned for viruses before you can use them on our computers.
- No loading of software will be

allowed. This includes downloading software onto the system’s hard drive.

- Do not make any changes pertaining to the computer’s setup or programs.
- Playing games is not allowed
- Users must provide their own paper and diskettes.
- If you have any problems with the system, please notify the Lab monitor or the Computer Specialist.

(These rules apply to everyone who uses these systems. Any violation of these rules will result in revocation of privileges, and your commander may also be notified. Also, use of these computer systems constitutes consent to telecommunications security monitoring.)

Upon reading the rules, you will sign in at the front desk. Your signa-

**See Internet Page 13**

# Commentary

## Father’s Day gift-giving clues

*By Sgt. Cullen James  
Scout Staff*

Have you ever realized that gift giving is gender specific? Not how or necessarily what you give, but the way in which you go about getting the gift.

There are different gender expectations concerning gifts. Men don’t require thoughtful gifts. We’re easy to shop for, regardless of popular feminine opinion. We know what we want, and we tell you quite often. “I want that CD,” or “I want that movie,” or “I need that engine rebuild kit,” you might hear us say. It’s easy.

When buying gifts, we also want the easiest possible route to end the event. Lists are great. We go into a store, and it immediately becomes a race to get out of there as quickly as possible (with the following exceptions: electronics, hardware and automotive stores).

Men often say what we want, but we don’t often get it. That’s because women have a different concept of gift giving. There’s the idea that although a man may be literally begging for a \$15 compact disc, a woman wants to buy the man “the perfect gift.” The gift that absolutely says, “I love you,” or “I pay attention to your needs.”

Men wind up with ties, socks, underwear, shirts and other clothing items because of things like this. We wind up with picture frames, posters, a tape of recorded songs and little messages, because of this mentality.

Women, allow me give you an easy, quick, very potent piece of advice. A man may be wearing clothes that are 20 years old. He may have a closet full of torn, ragged stuff that he has to duct tape together to wear. But if he’s never said he wants clothes, don’t buy him any. Regardless of how appreciative he seems, inside he’s thinking “She never listens to me.” (In addition to the thoughts of women every five seconds, beverages every 10 seconds, sports or cars every 15 seconds, and what’s currently on TV every 20 seconds).

An office coworker, when confronted with my theory, agreed with me, yet added that she believes people often buy others the kind of things they would want. For example, a woman buys you clothes, ergo she wants you to buy her clothes.

I agree with this theory, to an extent. I think a lot of women buy this way, but I think men buy gifts that they hope their wives will use somewhat, but they’ll be able to use also. Such as, I honestly think that I could convince myself, at times, that my wife would want and could use a circular saw or other items on the Black and Decker shelf. Thankfully, I usually stop and think a little before buying. Hint to the gift-buying guys: jewelry over power tools any day.

Anyway, these are just some observations. See Page 4 of the Time Out for some gift buying ideas for the men in your life.

For the women out there, thank you for putting up with us. For all the old guys out there, Happy Father’s Day from the Fort Huachuca Scout.

## History of Father’s Day

*‘And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.’*

**Ephesians 6:4**

Father’s Day, first celebrated on June 19, 1910, was originated by Sonora Louise Smart Dodd of Spokane, Wash.

Father’s Day is a day on which the people of many countries express gratitude and appreciation for their fathers by giving them gifts or greeting cards. In the United States and Canada, Father’s Day falls on the third Sunday in June.

Sonora Louise Smart Dodd of Spokane, Wash., got the idea to set aside a special day to honor fathers in 1909, after listening to a sermon on Mother’s Day. She wanted to honor her father, William Jackson Smart. Smart’s wife died in 1898, and he raised their six children on his own. Dodd drew up a petition recommending adoption of a national father’s day. The Spokane Ministerial Association and the local Young Men’s Christian Association supported it. Through Sonora Dodd’s efforts, Spokane celebrated the first Father’s Day on June 19, 1910. Over the years, many resolutions to make the day an official national holiday were introduced. Finally, in 1972, President Richard M. Nixon signed Father’s Day into law.

*(Editor’s note: Father’s Day information from The World Book Encyclopedia.)*

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# Top female soldier says farewell to Army, MI Corps

By Sgt. Cullen James  
Scout Staff

Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, former Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence, bid farewell to the Army and the Military Intelligence Corps at a June 8 ceremony at Brown Parade Field here.

Unlike the formal retirement ceremony held at the Pentagon a week earlier, Kennedy donned battle dress uniform, like the soldiers before her, and spoke a little about her time at Fort Huachuca and in the Army.

“When I first came [to Fort Huachuca] in 1975 is was hot; thankfully it’s pretty nice today,” Kennedy said remarking on the overcast day.

“I want to thank you all for coming. My time in the Army has been a tremendous experience ... I think the thing I’ll miss the most is the soldiers,” she said.

“You young soldiers out here, standing in yet another formation, I will miss you. Thank you for your loyal and unwavering support of the U.S. Army.

“Although I’m retiring, I’m not leaving you,” Kennedy explained. “I will be back in civies to advise.”

The ceremony consisted of remarks by Maj. Gen. John D. Thomas Jr., commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, posting of the colors and other official ceremonial actions by post soldiers, music provided by the 36th Army Band, and a presentation of a spent howitzer shell and the American flag flown over the field that day.

After the ceremony, Kennedy walked to each unit and addressed them, stopping first at the commander of troops and then to the band where she told them how touched she was by their music.

“This was the first time I’ve heard an Army band sing at a ceremony. I told myself I wouldn’t cry, but you had me fighting back tears,” Kennedy said.

Speaking quickly to civilian reporters present before heading to her reception, Kennedy explained what she thought the most important thing a soldier should do was, and told of one of her future plans.

“This is the first time I’ve heard an Army band sing at a ceremony. I told myself that I wouldn’t cry, but you had me fighting back tears

Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy

“It’s a big thing to live by the Army values, Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity and Personal Courage,” she explained for the reporters unfamiliar with the Army’s core values. “The more you live by these values, the more whole you become as a person and a soldier. It’s important to become whole.”

For the future, one of Kennedy’s upcoming projects is a semi-autobiographical novel due to be published in early 2002. “I should have it written in six to nine months, but because of the way publishers work, it won’t be out until then,” she said.

“I want [the book] to be about women in nontraditional workplaces. I’m still thinking about it. They want me to do some biographical stuff also. I welcome anyone’s comments or questions they want addressed,” Kennedy said. “Send me an e-mail and give me an idea what you’d like to read. I welcome questions and comments from men and women; my Army experience has been [served with] 85 percent men, so it’s going to reflect that.”

E-mail comments or questions to Kennedy, at cken213242@aol.com. “I get a lot of e-mail, so I may not be able to respond to all the mail, but I will read them,” she assured.

Walking to her military van, one last question was thrown at her, dealing with her potential political future. Turning back quickly, she stated simply, “It’s too early to tell for politics.”



Photo by Sgt. Cullen James

**Lt. Gen. Claudia Kennedy, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, talks with Maj. Gen. John T. Thomas, Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca moments before her “farewell” ceremony last week on Brown Parade Field.**

## Kudos Kerner



Photo by Angela Moncur

Spec. Victoria Santos

## Specialist receives scholarship

Spec. Victoria Santos, Company A, 40th Signal Battalion, received a Green to Gold, three-year Reserve Officer

Training Corps scholarship to further her education.

Santos will be attending California State University at Fresno, Calif. this fall. The scholarship is valued at over \$30,000 and covers all out-of-state tuition, books and a monthly stipend.

Since Santos has also earned the GI Bill/Army College Fund, valued at \$45,000, which will pay her \$1250 per month while attending school, paying for her education will pose no hardship or create any financial problems for her.

Santos, a native of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, has been a multi-channel transmission systems operator/maintainer (31R) in the Army for almost three years. She met her husband, Albert Rios, while enlisted in the Army. Rios is also attending California State University-Fresno in the ROTC program.

Santos credits her husband with much of the credit for her scholarship because of his support and help in the application process. She also commended the Fort Huachuca Education Center for its assistance and guidance in earning 53 credits in one and a half years at Cochise College.

The nest two Green to Gold briefings

at the Education Center will be at 11 a.m. July 7 and Aug. 4. For information on the program, call Richard Schultz, Education Center, at 533-2047 or 533-3010.

## College grads recognized

Cochise College, one of four colleges/universities represented on Fort Huachuca, held its Spring Commencement Exercises on May 12 in Douglas. There were 112 students associated with Fort Huachuca who received their degrees. Units with students graduating include the 11th Signal Brigade, 111th Military Intelligence Bde., Electronic Proving Ground, Intelligence and Security Command, Army Signal Command, TEXCOM, NCOA, Military Police/Directorate of Public Safety, MEDDAC, DENTAC, and the Marine Detachment. The Fort Huachuca Education Center extends their congratulations to the students and their respective units for supporting the military’s philosophy of Lifelong Learning.

## Fort’s water use up last month

By Tanja M. Linton  
Media Relations Officer

The water pumpage for May 2000 is 74,834,000 gallons or 230 acre feet and is equivalent to 2.4 million gallons per day.

The May 2000 pumpage is 6 percent more than that pumped in May 1999 (216 acre feet), however, it is still 22 percent less than the 18-year (1982-1999) May average (295 acre feet).

Total water pumped year to date (January-May 2000; 794 acre feet) is 3.9 percent less than that pumped in 1999 (825 acre feet).

Treated effluent reuse for May 2000 was 70.4 acre feet. This is water that did not have to be pumped from the groundwater aquifer (a water and energy savings) to irrigate the golf course, Chaffee parade field and MI Village.

Have we got news for you!

Read it in  
The Fort Huachuca Scout newspaper.

# County seeks volunteers for clean-up project

By Stan Williamson  
Scout Staff

A call for help has been issued to assist in cleaning up areas of Cochise County that have been trashed by the large numbers of illegal immigrants crossing the Arizona/Mexico boarder.

According to Patti Tellez, project coordinator for Cochise County Facilities and Solid Waste Management, Cochise County residents are being asked to take part in a community-wide clean-up of areas impacted by illegal immigration. “Either on private or public lands, the litter left behind affects us all,” she said. Cochise County is inviting residents to get involved in one or more clean-up efforts taking place on Saturday and Sunday, June 24 -25.

Tellez says that on these two days, Cochise County waste transfer stations will be open and accepting garbage related to illegal immigration. “There will be no

dumping fees for residents disposing of items left on their properties, or in their communities, by undocumented aliens. She said the litter consists of items such as water bottles, clothing, bags, and other personal items.

The County Waste Transfer Station hours vary by location, so Tellez says people should call 432-9678 for details.

On the two clean-up days, volunteers will clean areas identified by the U.S. Border Patrol as major “layover” sites or heavily traveled paths. Facilities and Solid Waste Management is coordinating volunteers to work at six sites, but residents may also clean an area in their community affected by illegal immigration. Call 432-9678 to see what resources may be available in your community.

Tellez said volunteers are being recruited for these six sites:

**Leslie Canyon Road/La Madrone,**

**northeast of Douglas**

One of the largest concentrations of trash, clothing, and other debris identified by U.S. Border Patrol, this site will require major volunteer efforts and at least two days of clean-up. Site is accessible by dirt road.

**State Highway 80, between Bisbee and Douglas**

Along a 16-mile stretch between Double Adobe Road and Highway 191, trash is visible from the road on both the north and south sides of the highway. Site is accessible by paved road/highway.

**State Highway 191/Pearce exit, Pearce**

Refuse is spread along the washes and throughout the desert. Site is accessible by paved road.

**San Pedro River, Sierra Vista**

The river corridor runs from the U.S./ Mexico border to the interstate. Refuse is found along many trails within 20 yards of either side of the river with concentrations at bridges and campsites. Clean-up efforts are ongoing at the San Pedro River, but not every area has been reached.

**Apache Powder Road, St. David**

A layover site has been identified by the of the U.S. Border Patrol about three miles south on Apache Powder Road, near the train yard. Site accessible by paved road.

**Country Club/Railroad, Benson**

Another layover site located near the railroad tracks at the end of Country Club Drive in Benson.

If you would like to volunteer for a clean-up site or find out what resources may be available in any of these areas, contact Patti Tellez at 432-9678.

## Toll-free family line provides valuable customer service

Army Families

Family members needing information about any Army quality of life issue, may call our toll-free number at the Pentagon. We can make a difference in your day.

The Army Family Liaison Office Information Line - 1-800-833-6622 - takes calls Monday through Friday, 7 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

All requests are handled confidentially and dealt with promptly.

Army family members who do not live near a military installation have found the information line particularly valuable.

Often-asked questions on the toll-free

line include, but are not limited to:

- Family support questions, particularly about child support;
- Single soldier parent questions’
- Reserve Component family member questions;
- Active-duty soldier-spouse questions;
- Army finance system questions, particularly about allotments.

The staff answering the telephone doesn’t always have the expertise or information, but we are willing to help you find it.

## Main post library boasts best sellers

Library release

The following best sellers from the New York Times book review dated May 21 are available at the Main Post Library.

### Fiction

- Back Roads
- Harry Potter & the Prisoner of Azkaban
- The Wedding
- Harry Potter & the Chamber of Secrets
- The Brethren
- Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone
- He Whall Thunder in the Sky
- Daughter of Fortune

### Nonfiction

- Tuesdays with Morrie
- Fair Ball
- The Case Against Hillary Clinton
- The Millionaire Mind
- ’Tis
- The Greatest Generation
- The Art of Happiness
- A Heartbreaking Work of Genius

## Commander’s Hotline

### Placement of newspaper racks on post debated

*The following complaint from a publishing company in Sierra Vista was received on the Commander’s Hotline.*

#### Call

The caller said the company had requested last year, permission to place racks at various locations on post containing their weekly newspaper, a free to the general public publication. Initially, the caller said the request was ignored, then informally disapproved and finally when the Public Affairs Office was involved, the caller was told that DMWR was developing a new policy to govern these requests.

Developing the policy took several months, and then the caller was provided a list of 20 or more locations on post from which only five could be selected. Of these five, one of them was disapproved (the AAFES Shoppette) and the company was allowed to place newspaper racks at

the LakeSide Activities Centre, the Main Post Exchange, the Desert Lanes Bowling Center and Murr Community Center.

The caller then referenced an advertisement in a local daily newspaper, which is not free to the general public. This advertisement lists the locations of their newspaper racks. On Fort Huachuca, the list included the following nine locations, Greely Hall, Commissary, Main Post Exchange, Fort Huachuca Post Office, LakeSide Activities Centre, RWBAHC, Burger King, Fort Huachuca Laundry and Apache RV Park.

Finally, the caller asks why a business, which provides a free publication, is held to a different set of standards than daily newspaper competitor?

#### Response

To my knowledge the caller’s request for permission to place newspaper racks at various locations on post was never ig-

nored. Their request was placed on hold, along with several other requests from other commercial enterprises.

The reason for the delay was we were receiving an influx of these requests with no standards or policies to govern their control. We coordinated with the Staff Judge Advocate’s legal advisor and it was agreed upon that Fort Huachuca should have a policy on the distribution of non-government, unsolicited information materials. The development, approval and distribution process of a Commanding General’s Policy, which includes numerous coordination, can take time.

All requesters were notified of the reason for the delay to their request.

The reason this company was not given approval to place their rack at the AAFES Shoppette was because the AAFES Management did not give the concurrence to do so. AAFES did not concur due to congestion in the foyer area, stating that with

the addition of the ATM machine and the location of the customer shopping carts, there is limited space for newspaper racks.

This information was provided to this publishing company along with the approval letter sent to them on April 26, 1999. The company did not notify me that they had selected an alternate location.

We apologize for any inconvenience and appreciate being informed of the fact the daily newspaper has nine locations on post for their newspaper racks. This business will be notified in writing immediately of the Commanding General’s Policy and will have to comply by removing unauthorized racks.

**Marta Johnson**  
**Commercial Solicitations**  
**Coordinator**

# U.S. Army Information Systems Engineering Command's Technology Integration Center: a history

By James H. Ward  
ISEC

In terms of impact, no system has been a greater change agent than computers and the networks that have linked them together. As early as 1984, the U.S. Army's Information Systems Command forecasted the Army's growing reliance on the computer. They were determined to shorten the acquisition cycle while being mindful of the "total cost of ownership."

In those days, like today, new systems were replacing old capabilities and adding capacity to the Army's voice, data, and messaging process. By 1984, it became clear that the Army needed a place to evaluate information technology tools for integration within the Army's infrastructure.

Such was the brainchild of retired Lt. Gen. Emmett Paige, who launched the Small Computer Engineering Center in Fort Huachuca's Splinter Village. In those days, computing was immature compared with today's super-computers.

This decision represented a leap forward in the Army's commitment to the future of information systems integration. In a way, it represented a kind of "Manhattan Project" for IT.

In the years following World War II, many computer scientists believed in the old acquisition cycle. They believed that the intensive waterfall method of design, build, test and field had served the military well, Paige said.

"There was no doubt that it was an almost impossible task to change the culture of the engineers who came along after World War II. They wanted no part of using commercial communications and computers on the battlefield, and that attitude also permeated the Army combat development community at Fort Gordon and the troop units in the field. Most of them were unaware that the Army signal community had gone into World War II with commercial products from AT&T or Western Electric, and the ham radio (amateur radio), and it was that same equipment that took us through the Korean War."

With the personal computer, the Army needed to identify the machines with the right capabilities at a time when a lot of computer makers were bursting on the scene. The Army also needed to support signal leaders' decisions to purchase commercially built personal computers. This formed the basis for ISEC's initial Small Computer Engineering Center.

"Our intent was that no computer would be purchased for Army use unless it had been evaluated by the SCEC," Paige said.

In those days, the SCEC operated as a kind of "skunk works" with 20 engineers, most of them young officers and students

who could get in on the ground floor of equipment evaluation. Then, as they moved up in rank or position, they would be in place to influence the way technology would be used around the military.

Jo Tate Osborne, who served as the center's senior electronics engineer and deputy in the early years, remembers the mission of the SCEC. "We were tasked to review each of the components on the Army's mini/microcomputer contracts. We also assisted the systems engineers in selecting the most appropriate platforms for their applications," she said.

"The success of the SCEC and CEC as centers of technical excellence was and still is, imperative. At stake (in the early years) was the development and transition of an Army expert technical force, capable

read it knew we had stuck to the facts," Maj. Curt Vincent, who served in the Computer Engineering Center, from 1985-1990, said.

## The Next Phase

But this was only the beginning. The leap from single box evaluations to where the TIC is today ensuring "systems integration," began with evaluations the team conducted on servers, routers, switches and local area networks.

By the late 1980's and early 1990's, it became clear that the CEC would be asked to do systems of systems or end-to-end integration testing. At first, this meant sending engineers to Army installations, setting up a parallel system to the one being used in the field and running the evaluations.

It didn't take long for ISEC to realize that

that if they want to sell a product to the Army, they should make plans to work with ISEC and get their box on our evaluation schedule. Most of them know this and, because of our reputation, they want to do business "the TIC Way," Dr. Jenia, said.

## What is the TIC Way?

"The TIC Way?" according to Jenia, is that the TIC staff also acts as an innkeeper. They are responsible for the laboratories, test equipment, computers, networks and facilities and maintain them in a ready state to emulate any Army infrastructure for complete and unbiased evaluations. In computer technology terms, this also means having access to the full intellectual capacity of the ISEC, with its critical-skill engineering experts in all areas of technology, on the ground, operating as an integrated team. The TIC can then provide the Army and the vendor the empirical evidence required to shorten the acquisition cycle at dramatically lower cost and risks to the government.

"Without the efforts of that very focused group, thousands of Army offices would not have gotten the products they needed, and, not only the Army has benefited. The Defense Department now has cost-effective contract vehicles for commercial computing/networking capabilities because of Lt. Gen. Paige's vision and the hard work of ISEC's focused team," Jo Tate, the first senior engineer for the SCEC, said.

According to Paige, the value of the TIC continues to grow because it has stayed close to its original charter of being the one place in the defense community where information technology professionals can go to get a true picture of the system they are working on.

This includes such cutting edge technologies as gigabit Ethernet (which will help greatly speed up traffic flow on the installations' campus area networks, modeling and simulation, Public Key Infrastructure, security, knowledge management, multi-media, voice and data over IP, and a whole host of other applications.

The TIC also supports the Army by performing the functions of the Common User Installation Transport Network Engineer, which the Army with installation, information, and infrastructure components.

"Although the TIC has grown in size, it has grown in importance to the Army and the Defense Department. When I was the Assistant Secretary of Defense for C3I, I fully supported the relationship between the TIC and such other DoD agencies as the Joint Interoperability Test Command [at Fort Huachuca]," Paige said.

"We've been able to leverage the expertise of ISEC and combine this with the fact that the TIC holds the reputation as the top lab of its kind to really change the whole nature of information technology. Members of ISEC evaluate and design integrated commercial information technology we use out there, and that's significant," Jenia said.



Photo by Jim Ward, ISEC

**ISEC TIC engineers, Ken Acord and Jody Collins, perform evaluations of firewall equipment in the Technology Integration Center. The TIC is the technology gatekeeper for the Army and evaluates the full range of hardware and software used in today's high-tech Army.**

of influencing and shaping the direction of the computer industry," Ron Boggie, an early member of the staff, said.

This process was also highlighted by the highest standard of integrity.

"The staff knew that their evaluations would influence the shape of information technology. We simply had to ensure that our reports were completely free of personal opinion and based solely on empirical results. That's how seriously we took it then, and that's still the case today," Dr. Frank Jenia, ISEC's Deputy Commander/Technical Director, said.

Echoing those remarks is one of ISEC's early CEC military engineers whose pioneering work led the military down the domain name server road.

"One thing that the vendor community learned from us was that we stayed in our lane. We were the Underwriters' Laboratories for computing in the military, in that when we published a report, everyone who

this method would be far too costly and disruptive to the Army. That's when they started placing terminal emulators in the TIC laboratory.

"The real breakthrough came when we were able to capture all the keystrokes being used in the field under what was called the Installation Transition Processing (the forerunner to Sustaining Base Information Services) and simulate on a broad scale how that system would operate. For the first time, we could "see" where the bottlenecks were, and recommend hardware and software "fixes," Dr. Michael Gentry, the Army Signal Command's Senior Technical Director, said.

"Now, we had a place that could evaluate the entire system, and could also help the Army look into the future with a certain high level of certainty and credibility."

Throughout its 16-year history, ISEC's TIC, now a part of the Communications-Electronics Command, has also served as the defense department's information technology gatekeeper. "Everyone in the vendor community knows

# Community Updates

## OCSC board forms

The Fort Huachuca Officers' and Civilians' Spouses' Club governing board for the 2000-01 year is now forming. There are several committee positions still available. The OCSC is an organization that raises money through various fundraisers to support the Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista communities. For information about the board positions available, call Garlan Martens at 452-0989.

## Pregnancy PT instructor

The Pregnancy PT program sponsored by MEDDAC is seeking to hire a part time aerobics instructor to begin immediately. The hours are 5:55-7 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Instructor is expected to be land and water aerobics certified, and will need to be provide his/her own music and radio equipment. Interested persons should call Program Coordinator, Pat Marshall, at 533-9995.

## Track dedication

The new Krueger Track in MI Village, adjacent to the softball fields (Warrior and Sentinel Field) at the Eifler Sports Complex, is off-limits until after the dedication ceremony on June 30. Southwest Recreational Industries, Inc. of Phoenix applied a rubberized surface to the ½ mile oval track. The track is being dedicated at 2 p.m. on June 30 as part of the MI Fall of Fame activities. Maj. Gen. John D. Thomas, commanding general, USAIC&FH, will unveil the dedication plaque. Retired Col. Carl F. Eifler (WW II Hero and MI Hall of Fame Member for whom the Sports Complex is named) will also be present.

## Correction

In the June 8 issue of The Fort Huachuca Scout newspaper, it was incorrectly reported that the Intelligence and Security Command won the Bloodhound Award for large units on post. The winner was the Information Systems Engineering Command (ISEC). The Scout apologizes for the error.

## DOIM computer classes

The Directorate of Information Management has several computer training classes scheduled for June, including PowerPoint today, Windows 95/98 on Monday with Basic Structure & Design on Tuesday. DOIM finishes up the month with an Access series; Basic Access on Wednesday, Intermediate Access on June 22 and Advanced Access on June 23.

For information or to register for a class, call Pfc. Jamie Gert at 533-2868.

## Contract association meets

The Coronado Chapter of the National Contract Management Association will hold its monthly general membership meeting today at 11:30 a.m. at the

LakeSide Activity Centre on Fort Huachuca.

The featured presenters are Carol Daugherty, Executive Assistant to the Director DFAS Seaside and Kim Riley, Chief Vendor Pay of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Seaside, California. They will discuss: Prompt Payment Act, Computing due dates, Receiving Reports, Mandatory EFT, Pre-validation, Centrally Billed Accounts/Purchase of airline tickets, Purchase Card, DPPS (replaces CAPS), Central Contracting Registration, contracts and vendor payments. There will be a question and answer period following the presentation.

There will be a buffet lunch and the cost is \$8 per person. For reservations, call Kelly Stute at 459-6227. Members of the public are welcome to attend.

## Got a gardening question?

Come get answers at the Fort Huachuca Main Exchange Garden Center. A Water Wise and Energy Smart display table will be set up at the new PX Garden Center on Friday, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The featured topic will be irrigation methods and plant watering. Cheri Melton and Ginger Maxey will be on hand to assist you. Learn what irrigation system best suits your garden, where to apply water to flowers, shrubs and trees, and how to determine when and how much to water by using a soil probe. For more information contact the Water Wise Program at 538-SAVE (7283).

## Warrant Officer Assoc. meets

The U.S. Army Warrant Officer Association (Arizona Silver Chapter) will host its monthly meeting Tuesday at La Hacienda, Boots and Saddles Room, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

This month's keynote speaker is retired Brig. Gen. Bud Strom, nationally renowned cowboy poet, owner of the Single Star ranch in Hereford, and retired career military officer.

Active and retired military personnel are welcome, need not be a member to attend. For reservations or information, call Chief Warrant Officer 2 Thomas Olson at 533-3077. The USAWOA meets the third Tuesday of every month.

## ASMC luncheon

The American Society of Military Comptrollers will hold its monthly business luncheon Tuesday at 11:30 a.m. in La Hacienda Community Club. Featured speaker will be Jeannie A. Davis, Director of the Army's West Civilian Personnel Operations Center.

The lunch menu will be an Italian buffet and salad bar. Cost is \$8 for ASMC members and \$9 for non-members. To make reservations and purchase tickets, ASMC members and guests should contact organizational representatives or buy



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them at the door. Members of the public are welcome to attend.

## Military Pay closed

The Defense Military Pay Office (Building 22334) and the In/Out Processing Section (Whitside Hall, Building 41330) will close at noon on June 23 for its annual summer party. Normal business hours will resume on June 26.

## IEWPC closed

The Intelligence and Electronic Warfare PC work order section Room 116 Building 82502 will be closed June 23 for Organizational Picnic.

## Adopt a Greyhound

The Greyhound Adoption League of Sierra Vista will conduct a Greyhound Adoption Day on June 24 for Sierra Vista and the surrounding area. The adoption day will be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and will be held at Bookman's Bookstore, 100 West Fry Blvd. The program is also in need of temporary homes for these beautiful dogs.

For information, call Liz or Pete at 458-8859.

## ASC G8 closed

The U.S. Army Signal Command Assistant Chief of Staff, G8 will be closed June 29 from 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for its annual picnic. The office of the AcofS, G8 will be minimally staffed during this time.

## Tickets available for MI Ball

Tickets for the 38th Annual Military Intelligence Ball are on sale now. The MI

Ball, held in conjunction with the annual Military Intelligence Corps Association's Hall of Fame induction ceremony, will be on June 30 at the LakeSide Activity Centre. Tickets, costing \$25 per person, can be purchased from your unit command sergeant major or from Maj. Linda Stuart, 305th MI Bn.

The evening's schedule begins at 6 p.m. with a social hour, followed at 7 p.m. with "Mess Call," and dinner at 7:30 p.m. The menu will be Chicken Saint Bernard or Steak Diane. A photographer will be available throughout the evening, cash or checks accepted.

The guest speaker will be retired Maj. Gen. Joseph A. McChristian. The theme for this year's Ball is "225 Years of Excellence — Honoring Army and Military Intelligence Professionals."

Following dinner and remarks, there will be dancing and entertainment until midnight. For information, call Maj. Linda Stuart at 533-6842.

## Golden Knights tryouts

The United States Army Parachute Team, the "Golden Knights" is scouting for new military skydivers.

To apply for the elite team, the soldier must be an enlisted active duty soldier and meet the requirements for a class "C" international parachuting license or equivalent. Soldier must also have a clean military and civilian record.

If the soldier's application is approved, he or she will then be invited to partici-

**See Updates, Page 7**



Updates from Page 6

pate in the Golden Knights’ six-week selection and assessment program at the team’s headquarters in Fort Bragg, N.C. in September.

To receive an application, check out the team’s website at [www.armygoldenknight.com](http://www.armygoldenknight.com) or call 910-396-4800. Applications are due back to the Knights by June 30.

OCS board convenes

The next installation OCS Interview Board is scheduled to convene July 19-21 at the Murr Community Center in the Roadrunner Conference Room at 9 a.m. daily. The deadline date for applications to be received by the Adjutant General Directorate is July 10.

All applications must be in an original and two copies to the Personnel Operations Division, Building 41421 (ATTN: ATZS-AGO). Do not send applications through distribution. For information, call is Master Sgt. Obeso or Sgt. Newell at 533-1707 or 533-1705.

OCS from Page 1

from the active Army are paired up with college option candidates.

“As much training takes place in the barracks as it does in the field,” Osborne said.

Some of the soldier applicants are aviation warrant officers who want to be commissioned aviators. Enlisted soldiers have been in ranks as high as sergeant first class.

That experience pays off, especially in the four-week first phase of OCS. It focuses on troop-leading procedures and learning how to write an operations order. There is a lot of physical training, road marches and hand-to-hand combat, which is based on ranger training.

“It integrates a jujitsu style of hand-to-hand combat,” Osborne said. “Females and males participate jointly. When they scrap, men and women face each other.”

The entire last week of the basic phase is devoted to teaching land navigation. “It’s all map and compass, day and night land nav,” Osborne said.

One of the most important aspects is learning to work as teams, and to perform as leaders and followers. Leadership positions from company commander to squad leader are changed each week.

“Everything’s focused on teamwork from the first week,” Osborne said. “Classes with a lot of active duty soldiers, candidates tend to bond a little bit quicker, because those guys understand that cooperate-and-graduate philosophy.”

But if a class doesn’t demonstrate good teamwork, the base phase can be extended. The longest a company stayed in the basic phase was six weeks.

The six-week intermediate phase stresses tactics, with classes on offensive and defensive concepts. Leadership and teamwork continue to be evaluated. Those concepts are tested first in computer-based exercises. The final exercise comes at the end of the fifth week of this phase, which is spent entirely in the field. The capstone

Investment info seminar

The Special Emphasis Program Committee is sponsoring an Investment Information Seminar presented by Jeff Lane, Investment Representative, of Edward Jones.

This seminar will cover the many different types of investments available, including Maximizing CD Income, Reducing Taxes, Setting Financial Goals, Tax-Free Investments, IRAs, Mutual Funds, Keeping Up With Inflation, Picking Quality Common Stocks, Dow and Nasdaq and S&P 500, Estate Planning, Investing for College Education, and Tax-Deferred Annuities.

This is a great opportunity to become more aware of the many different options of planning for retirement. The seminar will be July 20, 9-11 a.m., at the Quality Training Center, Building 22420 (Next to the Military Clothing Sales Store).

Civilian and military personnel are invited to attend. Seating is limited; call

Joan Street, SEPM, at 538-0276 to reserve a seat.

Promotion board convenes

Department of the Army Promotion Selection Board is scheduled to convene Aug. 1 to consider Army Competitive Category lieutenant colonel for promotion to colonel. The colonel board will not consider serving lieutenant colonels of the Chaplain’s Corps, Judge Advocate General’s Corps or Army Medical Department, Veterinary Corps.

Officers eligible for consideration have active duty dates of rank: above the zone, May 1, 1995 and earlier; promotion zone, May 2, 1995 through Aug. 1, 1996; below the zone, Aug. 2, 1996 through Aug. 1, 1997.

In order to be eligible for consideration by the board, all mandatory or optional Officer Evaluation Reports must be received, error free, in the Evaluation Reports Branch, PERSCOM (TAPC-MSE-R), no later than July 25.

Exceptions are governed by para 1-33d, AR 600-8-29. Only original evaluation reports will be processed. Machine reproduced or electronically transmitted copies will not be accepted.

For information, call Margarethe Velazquez at 533-3267.

4th U.S. Cavalry recruits

Ride with the U.S. Cavalry. Cavalry troopers with the dash, discipline and daring to preserve and promote the traditions of the B Troop 4th U.S. Cavalry Regiment are needed. Membership is voluntary and open to male permanent party soldiers, retirees and DoD civilians. Call Staff Sgt. Chris Ehney at 538-6063 or e-mail [ehneyc@huachuca-emh1.army.mil](mailto:ehneyc@huachuca-emh1.army.mil). Females may volunteer for the Ladies Auxiliary. Ground School meets at 5 p.m. every Thursday at the Private Stables of Buffalo Corral. For information, visit the troop website at <http://huachuca-www.army.mil/USAG/BTROOP/BTROOP.HTM>.

even has three platoons attacking one platoon in defense.

During the last four weeks, candidates become “third lieutenants.” They no longer have restrictions placed on them. The junior candidates salute them. If they live in the local area, they go home at night.

“We’re preparing these guys to be lieutenants so you give them the responsibility of coming in for formation in the morning and going to classes,” Osborne said. “Their life starts to get more like they will see as lieutenants.”

Osborne said the attrition rate is around 10 percent, and most of that is due to physical injuries. He also credits the high graduation rate with the selection process which picks the most motivated and qualified people.

The school’s rehabilitation programs for injured candidates and for those needing more seasoning as leaders also help.

“The Army sent them here to be trained, not to be eliminated,” Osborne said. “We work very closely with the Army Fitness School and the physical therapy clinic at the hospital to determine what the injury is, rehabilitate them and get them back.

“We also have people who have leadership problems, and we’ll put them in headquarters, work with them and then put them back into another class.”

There are TAC (teach, assess, counsel) officers and noncommissioned officers assigned to each platoon. In addition to the three activities that make up their acronym, they also train and evaluate candidates. TAC officers and NCOs are from all military occupational specialties in the Army and some of them are women.

They are also the first line in the values training. At the end of each week, TAC officers and NCOs review the week’s accomplishments, and they relate it to the Army core values.

There are also classes in the seven val-

ues — leadership, duty, respect, selfless sacrifice, honor, integrity and personal courage.

Guest speakers and alumni from the World War II, Korean War and Vietnam War eras continue the work begun by instructors and President Carter. They explain how following Army values had significant effect on their experiences and careers.

One other group of officers underscores Army values. They are the battalion commanders — lieutenant colonels — at Benning who serve as mentors to candidates.

“It’s amazing to watch those lieutenant colonels,” Osborne said, “using their life experiences to try to transcend time to get those same values and lessons learned across to make these young second lieutenants successful in their careers.”

The school also puts the final touches on commissioning training for Army National Guard OCS candidates. Each summer the Benning OCS trains 660 Guardsmen in “Phase III,” the final stage of an 18-month training program. Another 240 Guard candidates are trained at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Maj. Joel Potts, an Oklahoma Guardsman on active duty, is in charge of Phase III.

“We run five consecutive two-week blocks for the different states,” he said. “In Phase III, candidates do squad training, platoon capstone training, leadership reaction course, obstacle course and combat water survival course.”

As part of their Army values training, National Guard candidates go on a staff ride to Andersonville Prison, the infamous Confederate Civil War prisoner camp in Georgia.

Potts, an ordained minister in Oklahoma, also participates in the values training for active and Guard candidates.

Osborne said Potts doesn’t just oversee Phase III. “He’s also the logistician, the personnel guy, the operations guy.”

Potts is one of many active National Guard officers that make up 25 percent of the OCS cadre which makes a “seamless mix” of active and Guard soldiers.

“People say there’s a lot of stress at OCS, but the stress is the best type. That’s because you put stress on yourself to meet the standards,” Osborne said. “The people who come to OCS are goal-oriented and motivated to succeed.”



Digital image by Sgt. Cullen James

***“We’re preparing these guys to be lieutenants so you give them the responsibility of coming in for formation in the morning and going to classes,” OCS commander, Lt. Col. Dave Osborne said. “Their life starts to get more like they will see as lieutenants.”***

# Army Birthday

## Army’s legacy more than national security

By Tara Rigler  
Army News Service

WASHINGTON — For 225 years, soldiers have contributed more than just their military skills to the advancement and growth of the United States.

James Endler, a West Point graduate and author of “Other Leaders, Other Heroes,” said the Army has made significant contributions to our nation because it not only educates its soldiers, but also trains leaders.

“The Army trains leaders, and because soldiers are trained to be leaders, they are prepared to take on challenges and see them through to the end. Colleges teach courses in specific fields, but they don’t teach leadership,” said Endler.

The government has historically called on the Army to take on new ventures. For example, after Capt. Merriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark returned from their cross-country expedition, Thomas Jefferson tasked the Army to survey the new frontier, said Endler.

In 1802, Jefferson established the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., to train scientists and engineers to help with the development of a young nation. West Point was the only surveying school in the nation at the time, so it was tasked with the huge project of surveying the Louisiana Purchase and designing maps from those surveys, he said.

In the early stages of the development of the United

States, the Army was called upon to explore four different railroad routes, said Endler. The Army was best able to determine the most efficient route for the railroad to follow because its decisions were not based on politics or regional preference, he said.

Army engineers were also responsible for building civilian parks, sewers, and for the safety of the Navy, having built lighthouses on shorelines for navigational purposes. These contributions improved the health and productivity of communities across the nation, said Endler.

One of many cases where Army engineers succeeded where civilian engineers did not was the construction of the Panama Canal. “Theodore Roosevelt first employed two civilians to build the Panama Canal. Faced with the challenges of malaria and the actual building site, the two civilian engineer contractors resigned,” said Endler. “Finally, Roosevelt hired someone who couldn’t quit: he appointed George Washington Goethals, a West Point graduate, to build the Canal.”

Unlike the civilian engineers, Goethals recognized he could not do the job alone. Goethals recruited three senior Army engineers and nine junior officers, all West Point graduates, to be on his staff. He delegated responsibility — recognizing the skills and abilities of his staff to solve problems and successfully complete the Panama Canal.

Since the building of the Panama Canal, the Army’s

other contributions to the growth of the nation have been numerous. Under the direction of Corps of Engineers Col. Leslie R. Groves and the supervision of Lt. Col. Clarence Renshaw, the Pentagon was constructed in 18 months.

Endler, an engineer by training, led a team in constructing the World Trade Center in New York City. West Point graduates William E. Potter and Harvey Jones helped manage the planning and construction of Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla.

In addition to engineers, West Point graduated soldiers who contributed to the advancement of higher education, serving as both professors and administrators at civilian universities.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, after serving in the Army more than 30 years, served as the president of Columbia University. Stephen Ambrose, Eisenhower’s biographer, wrote that Eisenhower initiated several new programs and raised enough money to almost eliminate Columbia’s large deficit in the two years he was there. He ran Columbia University as if it were a business.

West Point graduates were also instrumental in advancements in aviation and the space program. Edward White II was the first astronaut to walk in space when he stepped from his Gemini 4 space aircraft in 1965. Frank Borman commanded the first spacecraft to orbit the moon, and the second man to land on the moon was Edwin “Buzz” Aldren Jr. All were West Point graduates.

### After 225 years U.S. Army is world’s best-trained force

By Jim Caldwell  
TRADOC News Service

FORT MONROE, Va. — Critics who claim that today’s Army training isn’t as tough as it used to be are right in one respect. Leaders and soldiers no longer have to go through the meatgrinder of the battlefield to learn how to fight.

For most of the Army’s 225 years no system existed to fully train soldiers to fight, survive and win before they entered combat. The result was frequently a painful and bloody training process.

That was a situation the late Gen. William F. DePuy, first commander of Training and Doctrine Command, 1973-77, wanted to change. He and others had to fight and learn battlefield tactics in World War II while in combat from Normandy through the end of the war in Europe.

“In Normandy we lost 40 percent of our infantry lieutenants each week for seven straight weeks,” he later wrote to retired Gen. Paul Gorman, who was TRADOC’s deputy chief of staff for training under DePuy. “In the Battle of the Bulge, we lost 10 percent a week for seven weeks.

“That interlude of six months provided on the job training.”

DePuy’s parent unit, the 90th Infantry Division — like all Army units at the time — had been trained under the Army Train-

ing Program, which was in existence until 1973. The ATP allotted hours to specific subjects but did not say how well soldiers had to be trained.

The 90th ID was created and trained for two years at Camp Barkley, Texas, before being shipped to England in 1944. It went ashore at Normandy on June 8, 1944, and was soon bloodied by the German army.

The 90th had such a high casualty rate that in July 1944 Gen. Omar Bradley considered disbanding it, according to Gorman. But the division stayed intact and by the end of the war the 90th ID had built an impressive combat record.

Not every unit in World War II and subsequent conflicts suffered the disasters that befell the 90th ID. For example, the 88th ID was created at the same time as the 90th and given the same training period. It built a great combat record from the moment it entered the war in Italy in 1944.

Still, his experience with the 90th ID affected DePuy so much that he wanted to find a way to prevent such useless deaths in combat.

“As TRADOC commander, Gen. DePuy wanted to develop training that would teach leaders and soldiers how to fight and prevent unnecessary bloodshed

See Force, Page 9

# Commentary

## 225 years of troop morale: something to celebrate

By Harriet Rice  
Army News Service

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — When I think about the Army’s 225th birthday, I am reminded how far back the roots of morale, welfare and recreation go. I think about those cold, hungry, ragged soldiers at Valley Forge and what “morale” must have meant to them.

There were no fitness centers or theme restaurants. There weren’t even enough boots or blankets. Most of them hadn’t eaten a good meal or drunk a tankard of ale in weeks. But there was the fife and drum corps for morale.

Elsewhere behind the lines, history tells us Revolutionary War soldiers found the energy to sing, gamble, stage skits, and play practical jokes. Anything to get their minds off the horrors of battle and the boredom of waiting.

Then I think about the blue and gray soldiers in the Civil War. There was a lot of suffering and death, but there were also a few more distractions to sustain morale: minstrel shows, chess, woodcarving, foot and horse races, dice, poetry, books and newspapers, cards, sports, the Sutler’s store, and even teas

and balls hosted by local citizens.

In the 20th century, when it came time to train thousands and thousands of young men for service in World War I, Dr. Raymond Fosdick, Commissioner of Training Camp Activities for Secretary of War Newton Baker under President Woodrow Wilson, wrote “Morale is as important as ammunition and is just as legitimate a charge against the public treasury.” That was 1919.

Then I think about the doughboys across the pond on the front lines in France, where Salvation Army sisters responded to a homesick, wet, cold Arkansas soldier’s wish for a fresh donut to go with his hot coffee. Yes, those Salvation Army sisters, who baked fresh donuts using scrounged ingredients and a jury-rigged stove were, the original “Donut Dollies.”

This caring for and responding to the morale needs of soldiers was formally institutionalized in 1940, and in 1941 President Roosevelt instructed the War Department to employ 100 Army hostesses to staff allied leave centers in the

See Morale, Page 14



Force from Page 8

when they did go into combat,” Gorman said.

Units with commanders who understood the importance of training and prepared their soldiers for conditions on the battlefield usually had fewer casualties. But every unit was not as fortunate.

The solution to providing uniform high quality training that DePuy and Gorman selected was the Systems Approach to Training. SAT describes conditions under which a task has to be performed and sets the standard — how well it had to be done. It applies to leaders and units, as well as to individual soldiers.

Since SAT was established in TRADOC, it has been refined and expanded to adapt to changing requirements. But the basic tenets set by DePuy remain the same, and have proven sound.

Under DePuy TRADOC developed the Army Training Evaluation Program. The ARTEP, still in existence today, established “train the way you fight” standards for units from squad to battalion level.

“If we say we’re going to own the night, then we’ve got to train at night,” Gorman said. “The standard should be as high as we can make them. In that way, the commander reads his people for combat.”

The idea for large combat training centers where units could engage in force-on-force training emerged while DePuy com-

manded TRADOC. In 1981, the first brigade rotated to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., to train against the NTC opposing force. The Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, La., Combat Maneuver Training Center, Hohenfels, Germany, and the computer-based Battle Command Training Program, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., round out the Combat Training Centers.

“I believe that a major reason that the training is so effective at the CTCs can be attributed to the development of MILES (Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System) where soldiers can ‘shoot’ each other to gauge their effectiveness,” said Anne Chapman, historian in the TRADOC Military History Office.

Lt. Gen. John Van Alstyne, TRADOC deputy commanding general for Initial Entry Training, contrasted the quality of training early in his career to today’s performance-oriented approach.

“In ’66, before I went to Vietnam, training in my unit was good for one reason,” he said. “The battalion commander knew what he wanted to accomplish and coached company commanders and platoon leaders in putting together training plans.

:”But, as I looked around at other units, I didn’t see that. Much of their training was working against a mandatory list of requirements.”

Today, rigorous standards apply in initial

entry training, according to Van Alstyne. Drill sergeants demand that standards be met but do it as part of an “investment strategy.”

“If you consider how difficult it is for a recruiter to put one soldier in boots, then it’s necessary to reflect on the attitude of trainers about that young person,” Van Alstyne said. “Are we in the business of saying, ‘OK, Young American, if you’re good enough ... we’re going to let you serve in our Army?’”

“Given this very tough recruiting market, we take the approach that says, ‘Look, Young American, basic combat training is probably going to be the toughest thing you’ve ever done in your life. But, look. We’re the pros. We know what we’re doing. All you must do is hang with us. You must not even think about quitting. If you do, we’re good enough to get you through this.’”

The general said that investment strategy has been used in TRADOC for several years, especially since Gen. John N. Abrams became commander of TRADOC.

When Van Alstyne was commander of the Army Training Center, Fort Jackson, S.C., he tasked Lt. Col. Matt Moten, who holds a Ph.D. in history from Rice University, with finding out if today’s basic combat training was easier than in the past, as many soldiers and veterans often claim.

Moten was then a training battalion executive officer and is now a speechwriter for

Gen. Eric Shinseki, chief of staff of the Army.

He said his approach was to review statistics for various forms of training, TRADOC annual histories and the BCT program of instruction.

Up until World War II, the Army had recruited soldiers by region and trained them in that region.

“There was very little standardization,” Moten said. “Training was usually in the hands of experienced noncommissioned officers, but quality of training was pretty much the luck of the draw. If you happened to be trained by a good sergeant, you had one experience. If your sergeant wasn’t very good, you had a different experience.”

In 1963 the Army established the drill sergeant program with schools to train them. Over the years strict standards and rules for handling trainees have been set for drill sergeants.

Moten said he looked at statistics to see if failure rates for the Army Physical Fitness Test, basic rifle marksmanship and other training contribute to BCT attrition rates.

“The failure rate doesn’t change much over time, and they didn’t amount to very much in terms of total attrition,” Moten said.

In fact, he found that in the ’90s, APFT failure rates began to decrease while standards

See Force, Page 13

School News

High school sophomores need help planning college, careers

**ACT release**

IOWA CITY, Iowa - High school sophomores say they need help choosing a college and planning a career, and information gathered by ACT, Inc. indicates that they also need assistance selecting the classes that will prepare them for college.

According to the responses of nearly 635,000 students who participated in the PLAN program, four out of five tenth-graders intend to go to college immediately after high school, but a significant percentage of these students indicate that they are not going to take all the upper-level classes they will need to be ready for college.

ACT’s PLAN program includes tests in English, mathematics, reading and science reasoning. Together with the test results, inventories of interests and needs provide information to guide students’ education and career planning. PLAN uses the same score scale as the ACT Assessment, so students can get an early estimate of their college entrance-exam score and can determine what they need to do to prepare for college.

“These students have high aspirations,” said Don Carstensen, ACT vice president

for educational services, “but many will have difficulty reaching their goals unless they make the most of their junior and senior years, which would include completing a college-preparatory, or core, curriculum consistent with their aspirations.”

ACT defines the core curriculum as four years of English and three years each of math, social sciences and science. Among sophomores whose goal is a four-year college, 22 percent say they have no plans to complete such a curriculum in high school. The ratio is even higher among those who want to start out at a two-year college. Nearly half of these students do not intend to complete this curriculum.

“Too many college-bound sophomores appear to be avoiding the courses that will prepare them for college,” Carstensen said. “They’ll likely end up needing remedial work after high school. They may even have their educational plans derailed. The purpose of the PLAN program is to let sophomores, and their parents and teachers, know their academic strengths and weaknesses now, so they can fill in the gaps while they still have plenty of time.”

Research consistently shows that stu-

dents who take the core curriculum have a much greater likelihood of success in college than students who do not. They achieve higher average scores on their college-entrance tests, do better in their freshman classes and are more likely to persist to a degree.

“We see large differences between the average scores of students planning to complete a core curriculum and those of students not planning to do so,” Carstensen said, “and these scores are directly related to their chances of success in college freshman classes. We don’t expect all college-bound tenth-graders to have developed the skills they need yet. But we do hope they take this message to heart and enroll in the

necessary courses for their junior and senior years.”

High school sophomores may have an incomplete picture of their options, but, according to their PLAN responses, they clearly want help in filling in the picture. Three out of four, for instance, say they need help choosing a college or technical school. Another 64 percent express the need for help selecting the right job or career.

“It’s the job of educators and parents to see that these students get the help they need,” Carstensen said. “And it’s the responsibility of the students to accept that help.”

ACT, Inc., an independent, not-for-profit organization, serves millions of people in high schools, colleges, professional associations, businesses and government agencies with programs and services that have one guiding purpose - to help achieve education and career goals by providing information for life’s transitions.

Scholarship established in memory of nurse

**Cochise College Foundation release**

A new scholarship is now available for a nursing student at Cochise College. The \$1,000 per semester award is named in honor of Laura Okimoto, who was a dedicated

nurse, loving wife and caring mother. Okimoto had a special calling to be a nurse, and the scholarship is designed to assist

See Scholarship, Page 13

# Army Birthday

## Fight for freedom: a history of Army conflicts

By Kelly Figula  
Scout Intern

On June 14, 1775 the Second Continental Congress established a Continental Army to help America oppose the British. Two hundred and fifty years later the men and women of the Army have fought in one revolutionary war, one civil war, two world wars and 173 campaigns.

### Revolutionary War

In July of 1775, George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, converted the militia in Boston into an army using the newly created army-delineated ranks and a 50-article code of military conduct.

Benedict Arnold led the Americans to a defeat at Quebec in 1775. The Americans broke through the Brits' first line of defense, but were defeated by the second line. By July 1776, sixty men had died and 600 were captured in the attack.

In an attempt to subdue the colonists, the British recaptured New York in July and forced Washington off of Long Island by the end of August. Though Washington held off British troops in White Plains, he was unable to maintain his hold. Washington and his troops retreated into New Jersey.

Washington led a surprise attack in December on the British in Trenton, and secured the first American victory in the Revolutionary War.

When the British troops could not invade Albany, they withdrew to Saratoga. Here American troops forced them to surrender in October of 1777.

The British were successful in the south when they captured Savannah in December 1778. The British forced Charleston to surrender in May of 1780 after artillery fire was close enough to set the town on fire.

Washington with the help of the French surrounded British Gen. Charles Cornwallis in Yorktown, and forced the British army to surrender on Oct. 19, 1781.

In the War for Independence, America lost 25,324 soldiers in battle and 8,445 were wounded.

### War of 1812

President Madison declared war against England on June 18, 1812. Gen. William Hull and his American troops crossed into Canada in July, quickly withdrew, and surrendered in August.

While the American Navy fought the British at sea, the Army defended the land. In July of 1814, Gen. Winfield Scott and his troops defeated the British at Chippewa, and fought till a draw at Lundy's Lane. By August British troops entered Washington, and burned many buildings including Capital and the White House.

The victory at Fort McHenry, which inspired Francis Scott Key's The Star Spangled Banner, helped persuade England to end the war. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Dec. 24, 1814. The final battle of the war, an American victory in New Orleans on Jan 8, 1815, increased American nationalism.

More than 2,260 soldiers died and 4,505 were wounded in the war.

### Mexican War

Gen. Zachary Taylor led American troops to a victory on May 8, 1846, in the first battle of the Mexican War, the Battle



U.S. Army Center of Military History, Portrait of an Army

of Palo Alto in Texas. Mexican troops retreated, and were defeated again the next day in Resaca de la Palma.

American victories continued through mid-1847 in the battles in Mexico, including those led by Gen. Winfield Scott against Santa Anna in Churubusco. These successes brought the troops closer to Mexico City.

Scott suggested a truce, but negotiations failed causing hostilities to resume in September. Americans stormed the fortress of Chapultepec on Sept 13, 1847, which brought them to the gates of Mexico City. The fighting ended the next day when the American flag was raised in the National Palace.

More than 13,000 Americans died in battle.

### Civil War

On April 12, 1861 Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard ordered fire on Fort Sumter, thus beginning the war. Early battles, including Bull Run and

George McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, were confederate victories led by Commander Robert E. Lee.

Sept. 17, 1862, possibly the bloodiest single day of war with 23,000 dead or wounded, signified the end of the Battle at Antietam and stopped Lee's invasion of Maryland.

The Army advanced on Richmond, resulting in two defeats in Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Lee moved into Pennsylvania in June 1863.

The American victories in Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July marked a turning point in the war. By November the Union army had reclaimed Tennessee, and pushed the Gen. Braxton Bragg and the Confederacy into Georgia. Gen. William Sherman's Union victory in Atlanta in September of 1864 resulted in a destructive march toward the Atlantic. P.H. Sheridan captured Richmond, and forced Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1864.

The sum of soldiers who died from the Union and the Confederacy equals more than 563,000, with more than 418,000 wounded.

### Indian Wars

Tensions rose between Native Americans and settlers, resulting in a series of battles throughout the 1800s. The Battle of Tippecanoe in September of 1811 resulted in an American retreat, but weakened the power of the Shawnees.

The Seminole War began in December 1835 when conflict arose over an attempt to remove the Seminoles from their land in Florida. Fighting continued for six years, until troops burned the Seminoles crops and starvation forced them off of their land.

After his relatives were hung for crimes they did not commit, Apache Chief Cochise declared war against the U.S. Army. He and his troops in Arizona fought from 1885-1886.

### War with Spain

The sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor increased tensions between the United States and Spain over Cuban independence. Spain declared war on April 24, 1898.

U.S. troops, including Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, captured Santiago on July 17, thus ending the war.

See Fight, Page 12

# Proclamation

## 225th Birthday of U.S. Army

On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress authorized the enlistment of ten companies of riflemen in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia as the first units of the Continental Army. Few could have foreseen that this small band of citizen-soldiers would lay the cornerstone of freedom for our Nation and the foundation for what would become the finest army in the world.

For 225 years, in war and in peace, every generation of American soldiers has served our Nation with unwavering courage, skill, and commitment. The first soldiers of the Continental Army gave life to the United States of America in 1776. In the following century, the Army protected our new country's frontiers and preserved our Union through the terrible strife of the Civil War. In the 20th century, American soldiers fought and died in two World Wars to defend democracy and win the global struggle against fascism. And, for the last half of the 20th century, in Korea and Vietnam and throughout the dark decades of the Cold War, our Army shielded the free world from the forces of communism and ensured the triumph of democracy.

Today, the men and women of America's Army — Active, National Guard, and Reserve — continue to advance our Nation's interests around the world. Across the globe, in the face of aggression, tyranny, and despair, our soldiers have responded as allies, liberators, and humanitarians. All Americans rightly take pride in this truly American institution and its enduring strength and vitality.

In the Roosevelt Room of the White House, the flag of the United States Army stands proudly, bearing 173 streamers that mark the battles fought and won. From Lexington in 1775 to Southwest Asia in 1991, these colorful banners are a striking visual reminder of the U.S. Army's glorious history and a silent tribute to the hundreds of thousands of soldiers whose sacrifices have kept our Nation free. As we mark the Army's 225th anniversary, I ask all Americans to join me in reflecting with pride and gratitude on the contributions of the loyal and courageous men and women who have served in the United States Army to preserve our liberty, uphold our values, and advance our interests.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 2000, as the 225th Anniversary of the United States Army. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that celebrate the history, heritage, and service of the United States Army.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

[signed]  
William J. Clinton

# Legendary bands perform over two decades of classic rock

By Angela Moncur  
Scout Staff

Over 7400 people attended the 2000 Miller Lite Dog Days of Summer Concert Tour featuring Foreigner with special guest Kansas at Libby Army Airfield Saturday.

The concert was billed as “one of the best classic rock concerts to come to Southern Arizona in a long, long time,” by KHIT, the sponsoring radio station in Tucson. Dan Valle, Fort Huachuca’s director of Morale, Welfare and Recreation, said this was the second most suc-

cessful concert ever on Fort Huachuca. Beverage sales alone topped the \$43,000 mark. Both legendary rock groups boasted hitting the road again with original members and a stage performance that spanned years of timeless hits.

Foreigner, named after its members’ vast nationalities, was formed in 1977 by Mick Jones.

Throughout their illustrious career, the band has had a string of multi-platinum albums and Top 40 hits, as well as maintaining both a musical quality and instantly identifiable sound.

Today the band features founding members Mick Jones (guitar) and Lou Gramm (vocals) as well as long-time members Bruce Turgon (bass), Jeff Jacobs (keyboards), Tom Gimbel (sax) and new drummer Brian Tichy.

Kansas released their first album in 1974 and set the stage for a progressive rock sound that became the foundation Kansas used to show the world that their adventure and genius in lyrics and arrangement would never look back, but move forward.

Kansas features four original members, including founder Phil Ehart, whose timing and energy still rage within his gifted wrists. The band is also proud to announce the return of “front man” and original member Robby Steinhardt who is back after a 15-year hiatus.



Photos by Angela Moncur

“Front man” and original member, Robby Steinhardt, is back after a 15-year hiatus to lend his unique sound to Kansas.



Military concert crew members and volunteers prepare the stage for what was Fort Huachuca’s second most successful concert ever.



Crowds began lining up at the gate of Libby Army Airfield as early as 4:30 p.m. Saturday. Concert attendance was over 7400.



Dental Activity Command

DENTAC discusses link between oral, heart health

Academy of General Dentistry release  
What should I be concerned about?

Researchers are finding possible links between periodontal infections and other diseases throughout the body. Current studies suggest that there may be a link between periodontal (gum) disease, heart disease and other health conditions.

In fact, research suggests that gum disease may be a more serious risk factor for heart disease than hypertension, smoking, cholesterol, gender and age.

New studies suggest that people who have gum disease seem to be at a higher risk for heart attacks, although no one is certain how this relationship works.

Your oral health affects your overall health, but the studies that will find exactly why these problems are linked are

still underway.

**How can gum disease affect my overall health?**

The current theory is that bacteria present in infected gums can come loose and move throughout the body. The same bacteria that cause gum disease and irritate your gums might travel to your arteries.

Researchers are unsure what causes the bacteria to become mobile, but it has been suggested that bacteria can be dislodged and enter the bloodstream during tasks as simple as brushing, flossing or even chewing.

Research shows that risk varies according to the level of gum infection. The worse the infection, the more likely the bacteria are to become blood-borne.

Infected gums bleed, making it easier for bacteria to enter your bloodstream.

If bacteria become dislodged, the bacteria enter through cuts or sores in your mouth and travel to other parts of the body through your bloodstream.

Once bacteria reaches the arteries, they can irritate them in the same way that they irritate gum tissue. This could cause arterial plaque to accumulate in the arteries, which can cause hardening and block blood-flow.

Compromised blood-flow to your heart can cause a heart attack. Also, arterial plaque can come loose and travel to other parts of the body. If blockage occurs in the brain, it can cause a stroke.

Your dentist may use a special rinse immediately after dental procedures to neutralize these bacteria, but your best protection is to maintain a healthy mouth.

**What should I do?**

Keep your mouth healthy! See your dentist at least twice a year for periodic maintenance. Gum disease is a serious gum infection that should always be taken seriously. Although gum disease can often show few or no symptoms at all, watch for gums that are red and irritated, or gums that bleed easily. There are many new treatments available to control and help reverse gum disease.

Always remember that gum disease is caused by plaque buildup. Brush and floss regularly to remove plaque that you can't see below the gum line and remember to schedule regular check-ups. If you remove the plaque, you minimize the chance for getting gum disease.

If you have any questions about your oral health, ask your dentist.

Fight from Page 10

Cuba was freed, the Philippines were surrendered to the United States for \$20 million and Puerto Rico and Guam were ceded to the United States.

More than 2,800 soldiers died and more than 1,600 were injured during the war.

China Relief Expedition



U.S. Army Center of Military History, Portrait of an Army

World War II

The United States brought relief in July 1900 to Peking after an anti-foreigners campaign arose in China. Tientsin fell on July 13, Yang-tsun on August 6 and Peking on August 15. Fifty-three soldiers died and more than 250 were injured in these battles.

Philippine Insurrection

The Filipinos used guerrilla warfare to unsuccessfully fight for independence against the United States in 1899.

Mexican Expedition

Pancho Villa's supposed attack on American citizens in 1899 sparked an 11-month American army expedition into Mexico to capture the bandit dead or alive. Nineteen soldiers lost their lives and 69 were wounded in this unsuccessful search.

World War I

German U-boat attacks prompted the United States to join the Allies in a fight against Germany on April 6, 1917. Gen. John Pershing led the American Expeditionary forces into France in June.

American and French troops stopped the German advance into Chateau-Thierry in June 1918.

The Allies pushed back the Germans in the last German offensive during the Aisne-Marne Battle in July. The Battles of the Argonne (Sept. 26-Nov. 11) and the Ypres (Aug. 19- Nov.11) broke-down German leadership, leading to an armistice on Oct. 4.

Of the 4,355,000 American soldiers mobilized, 126,000 troops died and 234,300 were wounded.

Korean War

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of UN military forces in South Korea, led his troops in June 1950 in an attack against North

Korean forces that had invaded South Korea.

North Korea fought back, requiring UN forces to develop a counteroffensive attack on September 15. After UN forces landed on Inchon they pushed North Korean soldiers back into North Korea.

Communist China came to the aid of North Korea, and together advanced into South Korea and recaptured Seoul. An armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, after more than 54,000 American soldiers died and more than 103,000 were wounded.

World War II

Despite the United States' attempt at neutrality, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, forcing America to enter World War II the next day.

The Allies suffered many defeats in the Pacific in 1942, including Japan's conquering of the Philippines, Burma and Indonesia.

In late-1942 American and British troops occupied land near Algiers, Oran and Casablanca, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his troops, along with French and British soldiers, surrounded and attacked German troops in May 1943.

The Allies targeted Sicily and southern Italy in September 1943, forcing Italy to surrender.

The Battle of Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944, was the final Allied campaign. Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945.

America dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, forcing Japan to surrender and officially ending the war.

Of the more than 16 million Americans



U.S. Army Center of Military History, Portrait of an Army

Southwest Asia

in war, more than 408,000 soldiers died and 670,000 were wounded.

Vietnam

The United States aided South Vietnam in war against Communism in 1961. Three years later, North Vietnamese gunboats attacked American destroyers, prompting President Lyndon B. Johnson to retaliate.

President Richard Nixon ordered in the early '70s invasions of Cambodia and Laos, followed by the bombing of North Vietnam.

A cease-fire agreement in 1973 allowed American troops to withdraw, and the war officially ended in a Communist victory in 1975.

More than 58,000 American soldiers died and 153,000 were wounded in the war.

Armed Forces Expeditions

Johnson sent American troops to the Dominican Republic on April 28, 1965, counteract leftist rebels. A cease-fire was established on May 6, and troops left in September 1966.

President Ronald Reagan sent 1,900 troops to Grenada in October 1983 to elimi-

See Fight, Page 14

# University announces \$50K scholarships

## UOPhx release

TUCSON, Ariz. - The University of Phoenix has received its first \$50,000 in scholarship funds and a commitment for an additional amount of \$50,000 annually from Union Bank & Trust Company of Lincoln, Neb., according to Carrie Fries, executive director of the University of Phoenix’s Alumni Network.

Fries said that the Alumni Network will evaluate all applications for scholarship money. She added that all UOPhx’s working adult students in 15 states, Puerto Rico and Vancouver, B.C. are eligible to apply.

“Union Bank & Trust, which specializes in post secondary education financing, has been making student loans to UoP graduate and undergraduate degree candidates for more than ten years,” said Kenneth Brackemeyer, senior vice president trust officer at Union Bank.

“Despite the hundreds of thousands of dollars in financial support which students secure from a variety of sources, such as federal aid, bank loans, employer education aid and other grants, many students still find the remaining expense commitment to be a burden,” said Diana Mateer, Union Bank’s vice president and liaison with UOPhx’s corporate headquarters and Alumni Network based in Phoenix.

“For example, some working adult students earn too much to qualify for federal grants or, other types of financial aid may only pay so many dollars per credit hour and so on,” said Mateer.

“It is our intent to help as many University of Phoenix students as possible to make up the shortages they face after having exhausted every other possible source of funding,” added Mateer.

The University of Phoenix Alumni Network is a not-for-profit organization whose mission includes providing scholarship assistance to students of the university and to promote continuing education focused directly or indirectly to someone who shares that special calling.

Okimoto believed that nursing went far beyond administering medicines and checking blood pressures to giving out doses of dignity and respect, and creating relationships with patients. Her ability to connect with patients was a true gift, and her 35 years of nursing was a blessing to many.

The Okimoto family wishes to honor Laura’s memory and spirit through this scholarship. Laura had a bubbly, warm personality and a smile that could light up

advance the cost of education, whether general, professional, paraprofessional or technical.

Founded in 1976, the University of Phoenix is a private accredited university offering graduate and undergraduate degree certificate programs in business, management, technology, education, counseling and nursing.

## Scholarship from Page 9

a room. Those who loved her will always remember her, but the scholarship will allow those who did not know her to also be touched by her life.

Those who are considering applying for this scholarship must be dedicated students who view the nursing profession as Okimoto did, a chance to help improve the quality of life for others. For information on the scholarship, call the Cochise College Foundation at 520-364-0300 or 520-364-0398.

## God from Page 2

conciliation with God, with yourself and with your neighbor. One small step, the step of repentance, often means a giant leap for a relationship, a community and a nation.

To conserve power in Apollo 13, the astronauts shut down the onboard computer that automatically steered their spaceship. This was a very dangerous and risky maneuver. The astronauts needed to conduct a thirty-nine second burn of the main engines, but how could they steer the ship without guided, computer automation? NASA astronaut and

Apollo 13 Captain James Lovell determined that if he could keep a fixed point in space in view through a small window, he could steer the ship manually. It was the only way - keep a fixed point, no matter what happens keep your eyes on that end point.

Do we suppose one thing, but discover that we are actually somewhere else? The focal point of the three astronauts in Apollo 13 was their final destination, planet Earth. As shown dramatically in the hit movie, the crew of Apollo 13 shuts down the computer for an ago-

nizing thirty-nine seconds. Lovell focuses on keeping the earth in view through a small window. By not losing sight of that reference point, the crew of three brave astronauts avoids disaster.

We live in an age of rapid change. Change always brings with it transitional stress. Stress can be overwhelming. We can lose our way if we do not keep a fixed point in full view. Scripture teaches us that not everything that is aimed at is hit. Sometimes we miss the mark. We miss the mark because we no longer can see the end in sight. When

we do not see the fixed point some people just give up and lose all hope. Others turn around and find the way again. Still others endure momentary hardships and obstacles with a steady eye on the fixed point.

The fixed point is God. And God can be found wherever we go, even to the ends of the earth. If lost in clouds of confusion, we must readjust our course to avoid disaster. Fix your eyes upon God.

Turn to God and worship.

## Internet from Page 2

ture implies that you have read and agree to follow these rules. A staff member will check your ID card and assign you to a specific workstation.

Some examples of using the Internet for Training and Education purposes include using it for research for a class or paper that you are working on, looking up weapons and vehicles for Advanced Individual Training, looking up Doctrine, or checking out your next duty station’s web page. You can also use the Internet to take

correspondence classes through the Army Correspondence Course Program or to take computer-training classes through the Army’s CBT site. As for e-mail, that is to be used for training and education purposes, such as corresponding with your instructor and sending homework.

Some examples of sites that do not constitute training and education include shopping online, looking for concerts, trying to find a soul mate or going to singles web sites, playing

games, or going to chat rooms. In other words, if it doesn’t pertain to your schooling, training or work, then don’t go there.

All of the systems have Office 97. There are a couple of systems with Word Perfect 5.1 and 6.1, and Harvard Graphics 3.0. There is also a program on a couple systems called Typing Instructor that can help you with your typing skills. Some of the lessons are Typing Basics for Beginners, Learning the Key Locations, Building Ac-

curacy and Speed and Typing Tests. (More “current” software donations will be gratefully accepted; these systems are used by soldiers six days and four nights a week.)

Remember: we have hundreds of people visiting our facility each day. Following these simple rules will allow legitimate users to access required materials and will ensure an environment free of questionable, sometimes offensive, material. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

## Force from Page 9

increased. The three-event PT test began in 1980 and standards have been changed three times since, most recently in 1998.

“Each time trainees had to run faster, do more push-up and sit-ups. Soldiers had to meet a higher standard each time we change the standard,” Moten said.

Another factor that makes people consider today’s BCT as being soft is that men and women train together.

“There’s this sort of perception that if you integrated the genders that somehow you’ve lowered the standard,” Moten said. “Whatever the facts might be, there is a perception

ahead of time that that’s going to happen.

“The notion that BCT is getting easier is ridiculous.”

BCT is one third of the initial entry training program. The others are advanced individual training and one station unit training.

The “soldierization” process that begins in BCT is continued in AIT, Van Alstyne said. AIT courses produce apprentice level soldiers, training them at TRADOC schools on 75 to 85 percent of the individual basic tasks in their military occupational specialties.

“We could train soldiers to standard in 100 percent of the tasks if we’re willing to take

the time and the money to do it. The readiness demands of the Army and, frankly, the costs of training lead you to cutting off AIT at a certain number of weeks, depending on the MOS,” Van Alstyne said.

OSUT is 13-14 weeks long and is a combination of BCT and AIT. Six branches now have OSUT — infantry, armor, artillery, engineer, military police and chemical.

“We ask OSUT cadre members to invest in young soldiers for 13 or 14 weeks rather than for nine weeks of basic combat training,” Van Alstyne said. “A drill sergeant has more time to work with soldiers on their physical

conditioning, their development as soldiers and their hands-on military training.

In less than 30 years TRADOC has created a system that tells Army leaders when soldiers are trained, and when units have reached that high mark they set for themselves. The standards set for individuals and units range from BCT to training at the CTCs.

Gen. Gorman, who had a hand in creating the system, thinks it has paid off.

“The performance of divisions in Desert Storm and units in Granada and Panama are testament to the fact that they found battle easier,” he said.

Fight from Page 12

nate Cuban military presence from the island.

Gen. Manuel Noriega declared war on the United States in December 1989. More than 24,000 American troops invaded Panama, seizing control of Panama City. Noriega surrendered on Jan 3, 1990.

Southwest Asia

American troops moved into Saudi Arabia in August 1990 in Operation Desert Shield to protect oil supplies from Iraqi in-

vasion.

In defense of Kuwait, a United States-led coalition began attacking Iraq's forces by air on Jan. 17, 1991. The coalition invaded Kuwait and southern Iraq in February, defeated Iraq and liberated Kuwait within four days.

Iraq agreed to peace, but later violated a weapons-inspection agreement in 1993. In response the United States, France and Britain launched an air strike.

Cease-fire was declared Nov. 30, 1995.

Morale from Page 8

Caribbean and Europe.

When troops went into action in Korea, Army Service Clubs staffed by young women were authorized to operate in a combat zone for the first time. In Vietnam, a full complement of programs staffed by several hundred college graduates (coed) as well as active-duty soldiers in Special Services military occupational specialties supported our troops.

Then I think about the 6,000 or so soldiers keeping the peace downrange and

the MWR specialists carrying on that proud tradition, not just in Hungary, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Kosovo, but here at installations all over the world wherever there are soldiers and families.

Morale - the Army's secret ingredient for 225 years - and the Army Morale, Welfare and Recreation mission. Now that's something to celebrate!

*(Editor's note: Harriet Rice is the Public Affairs Officer for the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Virginia)*